



M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

With four glasses for a nickel it must be a hard matter to perfect the glass beer attempted in St. Louis.

The French crisis seems to be in another throat. It is hardly probable, though, that the republic will overthrow on that account.

Mr. Walkington, a Cherokee, has been admitted to legal practice in Indian Territory and is ready to knock his patron's eye out for a fat fee.

The cloudiness of the political atmosphere about Topeka has had no effect upon the Italian in Kansas' climate. She is as balmy, bright and serene as her universal want.

If Ed. Murphy does not hold his own, physically, in the next when he gets there, there'll be nothing in a name, nor in his make-up. His pal is a clever counterpart of John L. Sullivan.

The Populists made good their boast that they would organize a lower house as well as senate at Topeka, but their organization of a house, like the part of speech, was an indefinite article.

The Watterson senatorial boom is heartily endorsed by the press of the country, and the goddess also winks approvingly at him out of her star eye. How is it with the Kentucky legislature?

Congressman Morrison of Illinois, and Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, are added to the list of cabinet possibilities. Senator Cockrell of Missouri, is mentioned in that connection but he is hardly a possibility.

From the amount of effort put forth in Philadelphia to get the overhead electric street car system inaugurated there it is hoped that when the flowers bloom in the spring, the cars with the trolly will be going.

The complete returns from the Jackson banquet are not in, but conservative estimates indicate that at least four-fifths of the orators decided that Grover is a bigger man than Andrew was; but with a mental reservation of the right to amend a few weeks later.

Some thirty-four of the city fathers of Brooklyn are under indictment for squandering or pocketing Columbian celebration funds. Such a sad doleful for the Columbian year denotes that the city of churches is a good field for some real good, earnest soul-stirring evangelistic labors.

Springfield can name a man who swore that he was feeble enough to draw a pension, and that he was able bodied enough to serve on the police force—Springfield Democrat.

That's awful, isn't it? How about John Black who, as a total physical wreck draws the largest pension on the list, yet was able to serve as pension commissioner for four years at a fat salary? Bah.

Bill Higgins seems to have endeared himself to the Republican party leaders so strongly that all future attacks of the enemy must fail to dislodge him from their hearts and esteem. While Bill from a party standpoint is a brick, politically he is one of the brightest and soundest men of the state. He has made a great secretary of state, in which position he saved the taxpayers of Kansas many thousands of dollars, and now that he is out of office he is proving a holy terror to the combined Populist hosts of Topeka.

It has been estimated that Government persecution has reduced the Jewish population of Moscow from 50,000 to 20,000. All over the Holy City the houses from which the Jews have been driven are placarded with notices "to let." This persecution of the Jews is as foolish and barbarous as was the burning of Moscow by the Russians because they were not brave enough to defend it. It is not only foolish, it is the saddest kind of cowardice, the victims being utterly powerless to resist.

While the Democratic party of the state is primarily responsible for the disgraceful condition that has prevailed at Topeka for two or three days past, by reason of the support they gave the Populists in the recent contest at the polls, yet it must be to the credit of the few Democrats that they elected to the legislature that they disapproved of the revolutionary declarations and proceedings of the Populists and took no part therein, which refusal no doubt had much to do with the settlement of the contest in the house without resort to violence.

Secretary Foster says the statement of the condition of the treasury at the close of business on the 31st of December, which was called for by the house ways and means committee by authority of a resolution adopted by the house just before the recess, will be ready this week, and that it will contain every item of information in possession of the treasury department that can possibly be of any service to the committee, some of which items will not prove rather embarrassing to the house as exposing the profligacy of its waste of public funds in useless expenditures. The country is glad the statement has been called for.

The house committee on Indian affairs has ordered a favorable report on the bill for the purchase of the Cherokee strip, in an amended form. The original bill appropriated \$2,000,000 for the purchase of this land, the money to be paid at once. The committee, after a careful consideration reported the conclusion that the treasury could not stand this large payment, and amended the bill so as to provide for the payment of \$500,000 in cash, the balance to remain in the treasury at interest of 5 per cent, payable in five years or sooner should the government desire to do so. This is getting the matter in practical shape, and unless the Cherokees reject the terms of payment, which is not likely, the prompt passage of the bill in that form will clear the way for the speedy opening of the strip.

WICHITA.

Wichita is generally understood to be an Indian word, and it is also understood that the city was named in honor of the once strong tribe of Indians bearing the name. But, comparatively few people, even long residents in the city, know what the name signifies. In the original tongue, although it has been published in these columns, it has been published in these columns. In answer to inquiries we give it here:

The word Wichita as applied to the Indian tribe of that name originally, means "Painted Eyes," and was taken from the habits of those Indians in the matter of personal adornment: they kept their faces around the eyes painted in fantastic colors, and were thus readily distinguishable among other tribes with which they associated. Later the "Painted Eyes" tribe, which was the stronger, absorbed three or four smaller tribes, but retained the name, though in the Osage tongue it had a different meaning, signifying with them "Scattered Lodges," or more properly, a gathering of scattered lodges or tribes.

The Wichita Indians now occupying the reservation of that name on the southwest border of Oklahoma, as a tribe are made up of the remnants of several tribes whose identity is lost and their names, some of them, forgotten, as is the case with several other of the tribes that inhabit the territory, as the Seminoles, Sac and Fox.

THE TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

Three years ago the first session of the Transmississippi congress was held at Kansas City, Mo., where the organization, consisting of representatives from the principal cities (the mayors in most cases) commercial bodies, and the states at large west of the Mississippi river, (appointed by the governors) was perfected. Since then three other meetings have been held, at Denver, Omaha and New Orleans respectively, the last one occurring last February. Prior to that the meetings had been held semi-annually, but at the New Orleans meeting it was decided to meet annually, and the next meeting was appointed for May 2, 1893, at Ogden, Utah.

The object for which these congresses are held is to discuss matters affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the vast territory embraced between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast, and to formulate measures calculated to advance and conserve those interests and present them to the national congress at Washington. In this way important and desirable legislation is greatly facilitated.

The city of Wichita was one of the prime movers in the organization and with perhaps a single exception has been represented at all the meetings of the congress. No city or state is more interested in the objects of these meetings than Wichita and Kansas, inasmuch as the transportation question will be one of first importance to which attention will be given by the coming session. This, with the other important questions of irrigation, arid lands, public lands, silver, the policy of the interior department, etc., makes it next to imperative that Wichita and the state be represented at the Ogden meeting.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

The writer of the following which is taken from Harper's Weekly was written before the horse play occurring in Topeka this week took place or were anticipated by any on the ground, but it is none the less pertinent to the situation at the state capital as it is affected by the revolutionary actions and declarations of some of the leaders of the current reformation, and is, withal, interesting and instructive to all just at this time:

"A free people whose government is habitually carried on through political parties and whose political life consists mainly in the struggles of political parties for power, will under ordinary circumstances look with leniency, and even with a certain pleasurable appreciation upon those marches and counter-marches for positions, by which skillful party leaders seek to secure an advantage with a view to coming contests. Nor is there any harm in such maneuvering, unless the positively dishonest, or in its effects detrimental to the public weal, being party leaders think of nothing but how they may embarrass or injure the opposite party, no matter how their political strategy may effect for well or for the general interest of the country, they cease to be patriotic and the public judgment should visit them with the severest reprobation."

At a meeting held in Kansas City, Mo., Wednesday strong resolutions were adopted urging the speedy opening of the Cherokee strip to settlement and memorializing congress to that effect. The action was timely, but the reason set forth for the opening of the strip, that is, that it would open new and valuable territory which would be tributary to that city in its commercial enterprises and would stimulate railroad extension into that territory, while its commendable local enterprise, there is little in it to commend to congress the importance of opening the strip, and if there were anything else involved it is doubtful that anything would be done this year or next. The distressing condition of the throng of intending settlers who are at this moment hovering and shivering on the borders of the land is the first and greatest consideration and this if properly presented and argued upon congress and the administration, could not fail to make effective impression.

The fact that two of the Democratic Presidential electors in Illinois are ineligible will, of course, be without practical effect, politically or otherwise; yet it serves to indicate one more source of weakness in the machinery of the existing electoral system. In the event of a close contest at the polls a similar case of carelessness on the part of a state committee might precipitate the country into a serious trouble.

Good Thought Serves Him Right. From the Topeka Democrat. John Martin, the one man who made it possible for the South's ark menagerie to sail and grow in and about the state house, was snatched last night by the men and women he placed in power. John was not permitted to speak—he was not even master of ceremonies—but all the talk by the eminent orators was in the line of a mile of the road pop for United States senator. Talk about gratitude from "populists!"

THAT LITTLE HAUNTING FACE.

It was in my dreams that I first saw her face: As she came dancing toward me down the street. A little fairy figure of matchless grace, Dark laughing eyes, and lips so red and sweet.

Above her head the soft, blue summer sky, And the flowers looked up and smiled as she passed by. Her little dimpled hand she placed in mine, Her sweet smile of joy, her voice fell on my ear. She performed air, the glittering rose and shade Of color, hair, and laughter sweet and clear. As little silver bells in perfect tune. Sweet dream, of fairy child and drowsy June.

From out my window in the silent night, How oft I've seen her with the moonbeams playing. A little form in silvery white, The zephyrs through her shining tresses straying. And in the shadowy dream, twilight hour, How oft I've felt her witching power.

Last night her face smiled into mine again, From out the glowing embers on the hearth. Her golden tresses mingling with the flames, Her eyes like stars, her face dimpling with mirth. But in the violet depth, beneath the flames and light, The laughing face soon vanished from my sight. O little spirit child, where is your home? What bright realm has your sweet presence won? When from its sylvan bowers your footsteps roam? Is it to be a fairer, brighter place? True love's desire, but the dream is not to last: It's fairer blossoms perish in the dawn. Would you give celestial peace for earthly bliss? O little spirit, fold your restless wings! This earth is fair, but the sweetest bliss, May come from false, false lips whose deadly Can you—yes, kill, the tender, trusting heart? Sunshine and shadow, each here has a part. —Mrs. J. M. Knapf. Jan. 12, 1893.

POETIC GENES.

Eugene F. Ware, in a letter to Web Wilbur, says: "For years I have had a feeling of absolute loneliness. It was when at midnight I tramped the deck, looking at the world of night. I saw the vast swell of the ocean that rocked and pitched our ship as it went, every day down bright clouds, and sombre and cold; a cold wind blowing the tops of the waves off when they mounted too high; everything creaking and rattling and pulsating. The whitecaps, like a thousand voices, coming and going at the sides of the ship, tortured with an eternal hunger. If they could reach me, how quickly they would eat me up; the ship rocking to and fro so that they could almost spring to the deck. Then the ten thousand contingencies, the million torments, the seven hundred passions, the struggles; nothing to do but drink sea water and be food for fishes. I have been in battles and in hospitals, have been through many hair-breadth escapes, but I never felt helpless before so utterly helpless. The feeling was a new and a strange one. 'Don't like it; it was a show for my 'white alley.' But it has given me a glimpse at feelings that others have had—I know more."

LITERARY NOTES.

The story of "Our Postoffice," by Marshall Cushing, private secretary to Postmaster General Wamamaker, from an examination of the prospectus promises to be a very readable book. The annual report of the post office is a large, statistical in its makeup, intended primarily for congressional committees and postmasters, and is read only by the few looking for figures and special facts regarding postoffice matters. Mr. Cushing's work is of another character. It tells in a new way of the greatest department of the greatest government; of a department nearly in touch with all of the people than that of any other; of a department of our government which almost everybody, every day, comes in contact with. It tells of the growth, its development, of the great magnitude of its transactions, of the thousand and one facts connected with its workings, little is known in a general way. No one at present and perhaps no one in the past has been connected with the post office department so capable of telling us all of this as Mr. Cushing; he is a writer of reputation. We predict that the book will be widely read, and that the public through it will receive more information regarding their favorite department of government than ever before.

A handsome illustrated pamphlet, giving an account of the resources and interests of Southern California has been received at this office. The work is issued by Rand & McNally, of Chicago, and covers some fine work in the way of half-tone engravings and an excellent map of the section. Anyone who is interested in the land of oranges and lemons, and desire a copy of this book can secure one by writing to the secretary of the Bureau of Information, Los Angeles, California, and enclosing a two-cent postage stamp.

THE JIGGLING JERRY.

From the Kansas City Star. Throughout all of the controversy between the Republicans and Populists in Kansas Colonel Harris, who was elected congressman-at-large from that state last November, has counseled moderation and has suggested various plans for a peaceful settlement of the difficulties between the two parties. On the other hand Jerry Simpson has been uttering in the effort to foment strife and precipitate revolution. The course of these two men vividly illustrates the difference between a patriot solicitous for the welfare of his state and a political mountebank intent only upon the selfish object of creating a sensation to feed his personal vanity.

METROPOLITAN POLICE TROUBLES.

From the Times. Governor Humphrey's last week has been few days and full of trouble. It was rumored that he contemplated issuing a proclamation abolishing the police boards in the cities of the first class, that existed under the provisions of one of the laws for the enforcement of prohibition, and restore the entire control of these cities into the hands of the mayors and city councils, and throw upon the incoming administration the responsibility of dealing with the liquor question in these cities. This rumor has been made an invasion of Prohibitionists of all classes, ages and sexes. As a result, Leavenworth and Wichita are the only cities that have not out of the clutches of that unrepentable law, that took local government out of the hands of the citizens. The Republican members of the board of Leavenworth were prevailed upon to resign; their resignations were accepted, the Democratic member of the board was removed by the governor, and the control of the city placed in the hands of the city officers. The governor had some days ago removed out of the Republican members of the Wichita board for "standing in" with gamblers; the other Republican member in his resignation, and the governor removed the Democratic member, leaving the city in the hands of the local authorities.

The governor did right and should have made a clean sweep. In most of these cases the police commissioners, using their position for their own personal benefit, it was impossible to force the law where public opinion did not sustain it, and the governor received the abuse for it. In two instances, he had permitted preachers of certain denominations to name a majority of the police commissioners, and he had failed to enforce the law, these same preachers took the lead in meetings called to denounce the governor because of the non-enforcement of the law. After the Republican party had for twelve years shouldered prohibition, and endeavored to enforce it, the party was beaten by means of prohibition votes. They wanted a "change," and to entrust their cause into other hands. Therefore, the governor should have made a clean sweep, and given his success to the law, which is to try his hand. Let his Old Man of the Sea fasten himself upon Leavenworth's neck, for the coming two years, and see if "one or both" are not anxious to be released.

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OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Payne county sends a memorial to the legislature praying for the enactment of a stringent prohibitory liquor law. The man Talbot, arrested at Purcell some \$20 for a brutal murder at Claremore, has been tried and convicted of the crime and sentenced to be hung.

H. L. White, the new county surveyor of Logan county, had his horse burst down two miles southeast of Guthrie last Thursday. It caught fire from the stove. Purcell Register: Judge Bryant admitted J. W. Hocker, W. E. Hocker and J. E. Martin, charged with killing W. W. Jolly, robber, to stand bail in the sum of \$5,000. W. E. Hocker, \$2,500, and J. E. Martin, \$2,500, which was given. The case is set for the April term of court.

The Santa Fe railroad company has issued orders and official bulletins saying they will give a one fare rate from Denver, St. Louis, Kansas City, Galveston and all intermediate points to Guthrie on account of the strip country. The fare will be \$1.00. Guthrie is on the 15th. These special rates will apply on the entire Frisco and Gulf lines and the Santa Fe and its branches. It is possible that congress may forestall the convention by passing the strip purchase bill before that time.

Guthrie Capital: A charter has been applied for by the Fort Smith, Guthrie and Western Railway company. The incorporators are G. H. Healy and S. B. Weir of Beaver county, and several eastern capitalists. The charter recites that the name of the corporation shall be the Fort Smith, Guthrie and Western Railway company; that the purpose for which the corporation is formed is to construct, maintain and operate a standard-gauge railway, commencing at a point near to and opposite Fort Smith, Ark., in the Indian territory, thence northwesterly through county A, or near Chandler, into Logan county, passing through or near Fisher, thence through county C, into county D, near Cantonment, thence along or near the North Fork of the Canadian river, through the Cherokee outlet, to Beaver county, thence westerly along or near the Beaver river to the line of New Mexico.

The following is an extract from Agent Beaman's forthcoming report to the department:

"Indian courts have been balked in the enforcement of the laws against their own citizens, Indian executive officers have been unable to defend demand suits brought in the United States courts by non-Indians who have conspired with citizens to escape the operation of Indian laws, and against the diversity in the rulings of the several United States courts upon questions of law governing affairs in the Indian country have proved to be not only a serious annoyance to posterity, but a few of these entanglements exist without cause many more would not exist were the exclusive original jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, vested in the United States courts for the Indian Territory, and to this end congress ought to take early action. Yet perfection in the judicial system cannot be reached until citizens and non-citizens alike are protected by a law to which all are alike amenable. This will only be when the Indians recognize in statehood the highest form of self-government; when they discard the idea that the federal government is a foreign power to which their interests cannot be entrusted without surrender of the right of self-government guaranteed them in their treaties; when they throw off the yoke of guardianship which they have so long undergone, and in the halls of state and congress through their own representatives, take a part in the enactment of the laws governing their interests. These Indians cannot, of their own volition, rise from their position of dependency to which the general government has subjected them so long, to the rights of citizenship. To acquire these rights, congress must furnish legislative assistance as is needed to effect the transition. They should not be subjected to a long and tedious process of legislation to that end, and should be gradual, in keeping the purpose constantly in view."

MEN OF THE HOUR.

From the Kansas City Star. Throughout all of the controversy between the Republicans and Populists in Kansas Colonel Harris, who was elected congressman-at-large from that state last November, has counseled moderation and has suggested various plans for a peaceful settlement of the difficulties between the two parties. On the other hand Jerry Simpson has been uttering in the effort to foment strife and precipitate revolution. The course of these two men vividly illustrates the difference between a patriot solicitous for the welfare of his state and a political mountebank intent only upon the selfish object of creating a sensation to feed his personal vanity.

SIR EDWARD WATKIN.

Foreign enterprise—Plan to tunnel the channel. For years the question of tunnelling the channel has been a subject of contest in England. In France the idea is received with enthusiasm, but British public opinion is not so easily gained and the weight of military authority is against it.

Sir Edward Watkin has again urged the matter and as he has secured the influence of Gladstone, the successful issue of the project will probably be only a question of time. A good beginning was made as far back as 1851, and the portion completed invites inspection as a specimen of thorough engineering. Sir Edward William Watkin of Northampton, Cheshire, is M. P. for Hythe. He was born in 1819, and was formerly a Manchester merchant. He has occupied many civil and political positions, and is extensively interested in railways, being chairman of three different lines. In 1868 he was knighted. In 1846 he married Miss Mary Brice, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Melfor. Sir Edward's only son married a daughter of the dean of Canterbury.

Is This A Hog Year?

From the Grapnel Advocate. It looks that way. First it has been a good deal of hog wash in its politics. Hogs when they get all the mud that they can get to them, go out and look for something clean to rub against. The

cleaner the better. This year all the political swine rubbed against the Republican party and it got terribly daubed. They went whole hogs against it. Then the office seeking hogs went for Cleveland and, paradoxical as it may seem, he went to New Island, to get rid of the Texas has Hogg for governor, and here is another paradox. The price of hogs has advanced while there is plenty of them. Has the per capita of money increased? The fact is there has been an advance of hogs all along the political party line. Even our good reform Populist friends are squealing about the Kansas legislature. It is true they are only shots yet, but the transition to hogs is almost imperceptible, it they get plenty to eat and we guess they will.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A sick dog is usually his own doctor. Turn him loose in a field, and if he cannot find some species of grass or herb suitable for his case the malady is incurable.

Grossness are the only animals that make a more elaborate toilet than cats. The hardest work known is said to be the ocellus. It turns the edge of any ax however well tempered.

Will geese avoid the vicinity of Sherman, Ore., daytimes, and only approach the neighborhood in the night. They have been so much hunted there that they have become cautious.

A barrel of molasses collapsed in a Buffalo grocery, and the fluid ran over the floor. A rat became smeared with it and ran off. Although the house had been previously infested with rats, not one has been seen there since.

If three, or five, or more men are asleep in a room and one of them is drunk the flies will gather upon the tips of their noses and avoid the others. The color of the insects revel in the odor of alcohol and sometimes get drunk on it.

When a cow is two years old a wrinkle begins to form at the base of her horns. At three years this wrinkle is fully developed. When she is five years old another will form and after that one will form each year. Thus her age can be discovered.

PEOPLE OF THE U. S.

Mrs. Margaret Howell Davis Hayes' son, a grandson of Jefferson Davis, has been almost idolized of late by Confederate veterans, who call him "Little Jeff."

CHARLOTTE PARKER, of Michigan, is reckoned the model schoolboy of the great west. He walks to school and back, fifteen miles a day, and hasn't missed a day this term.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia, gave \$5,000 to the firemen who recently saved the Ledger building from destruction by fire, and also \$1,000 to the policemen who assisted in the work.

CORNELIUS MCKANE, a young negro who is practicing medicine in Savannah, is said to trace his descent to the remarkable King George, of Africa, and he expects ultimately to have a medical college set up in that country.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYVES said that on Sunday when he was authorized by law to be inaugurated as president he was privately inaugurated on that day, although the public inauguration did not occur until the succeeding Monday.

WORTH YOUR WHILE TO READ.

FULLY 25 per cent. of all the champagne that is made is lost by the bursting of bottles.

WHITE OWLS infest the basement of the state house in Springfield, Ill., and threaten to devour the public records.

Mrs. Susan Neal, of San Antonio, Tex., whose age is seventy, recently distinguished herself by killing a partner with an ax.

FIFTY jars of preserved fruit fell from a shelf in the cellar of a house at Yardsley, Pa., and were destroyed. Fifty kind neighbors made good the loss by each presenting to the woman a jar of fruit.

In the belfry at the Unitarian church at Plymouth, Mass., which was burned to the ground a few nights ago, a bell cast by Paul Revere in 1801, and which rang the curfew for many years, was destroyed.

AMONG curious facts relating to light-vessels is their mode of being moored. Except on stony ground, they do not ride to anchors, but to "mushrooms," weighing about two tons, which bury themselves in the mud or sand, and form an absolutely secure mooring.

IN DAYS GONE BY.

CATHERINE DE MEDICI imported muffs into France from Italy. Muffs were the most highly esteemed fresh at the Roman table.

The Roman kitchens were marble paved and furnished with pictures and statues.

SPARKLING champagne was the discovery of Petrus Perignon, a monk, who died in 1715.

In olden times deformed people were frequently thrown into prison to be kept out of sight.

AMONG the French dainties of the fifteenth century were fried leeches and hatched porpoise.

The wide skirt, under the name of fardigale, first appeared in 1530 at the court of Francis I.

MANY suits of armor worn in the fourteenth century weighed one hundred and seventy-five pounds each.

ECHOES FROM ASIA.

The past year, 1892, is the year 7,010, 541 in China.

In China every village has its theater, every city has several.

The telephone has been known in India for thousands of years.

ONE-SIXTH of the land surface of the globe is controlled by Russia.

AWAY, in China, wears the doubtful distinction of being the most dirty and unhealthy city in the world.

A DRAKSE peculiar to Japan is called the ink. It is believed to be the result of eating too much rice.

PRODUCTS OF THE GROUND.

A VAST mine of superior fire-clay has been discovered in Vincennes, Ind.

DR. REYER, assistant state geologist of Iowa, announces the discovery of a rich find of metal near Keokuk.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., boasts of a double-faced potato. One side is claimed to be a perfect representation of a bear and the other, it is said, is a fair mold of a

ON DIAMOND TOPICS.

The diamond drill is pointed with black diamonds.

THERE are 168 men and 160 women in the New Hampshire insane asylum.

NEARLY a third of the human race speak the Chinese language, according to a German authority.

MEX attending the pans in salt works are never known to have cholera, smallpox, scarlet fever or influenza.

MISS LUELLA COOT, a leading dentist of San Francisco, has been placed in charge of dentistry at the Stanford university.

JOHN W. GRANTHAM, a resident of Johnston county, N. C., has seven grown daughters, six of whom are married, all to men whose baptismal name is John.

THERE is at present on exhibition in the window of a well-known New York jeweler the tusk of a sacred elephant from the east. The tusk is said to be one of the finest ever seen in the United States.

GEORGE GATES, of Fayette county, Pa., while hunting, imitated the cry of a wild turkey so perfectly that James Dills thought it came from a real fowl. He fired into the bushes whence the sound had come, and instantly killed Gates.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

AMERICAN MINES 20,000,000 barrels of salt a year.

THE total number of families in the United States in 1890 was 15,690,152.

In 1886 there were 81,210,000 spindles of operation in Europe, America and Asia.

A RECENT estimate places the amount of standing timber in the state of Washington at 500,000,000,000 feet.

AMONG the mining products of Arizona, during the present year, were \$3,000,000 in gold, \$2,100,000 in silver, and \$4,500,000 in copper.

THE Suez canal, the greatest work of marine engineering, is 88 miles long, and reduces the distance from Europe to India from 11,570 to 7,625 miles.

THE New York World estimates that there were 500,000 bicycles in use during the past summer in the United States, or an average of one to every 200 persons in the country.

WITH WIT AND SAGE.

"PEARS cast before swine," as the fellow remarked when he laid down the pear-handled carver beside the roast pig.

ONE copy of a newspaper that reaches the home is worth more for purposes of advertising than three that don't.—P. T. Barnum.

THERE is a Gaelic proverb: If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes.

THE Indignant Mother—"You say the young scamp took you in his arms! What did you say to him?" The Artless Daughter—"I said: 'Hold on!'"—Brooklyn Life.

IS the latest summer novel the heroine saves the hero by taking off her suspenders, and lowering them over the edge of the cliff to the ledge where he was clinging.—Yonkers Gazette.

THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

THE largest private medical library in the country is said to be that of Dr. N. Senn; it contains about twenty thousand volumes.

THE word "preface" used in the beginning of books was originally a word of welcome to a meal and was equivalent to "Much good may it do you."

FIFTY dollars is charged in London for the first edition of Longfellow's "Hyperion," and the first edition of his "Kavanagh" commands nearly as high a price.

A FIRST edition of Walton's "Complete Angler" (1653), in the original binding, and a first edition of Cotton's "Complete Angler" (1676), recently sold for one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

GRAINS OF SAND.

GIVE a lie the right of way and it would wreck the universe.